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No. XXXIII.

THE
African Repository,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III. **NOVEMBER, 1827.** No. 9.

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THE
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Missions to Africa.

Mr. Ashmun's Letter to the Rev. Dr. Blumhardt.

IN our number for January, 1826, we published a letter from the Rev. Dr. Blumhardt, of Basle, Switzerland, to the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, making sundry inquiries in reference to the establishment and support of a Mission on the coast of Africa. To this letter, Mr. Ashmun made the following very full and able reply, which, in consequence of the avowed intentions of the *Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society* of the Episcopal Church, and of the *American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions*, to establish Missions in or near the Colony of Liberia, we deem it expedient to publish. It is the production of one, who has enjoyed the amplest means of acquiring information concerning the inhabitants, customs, and resources of the country of which he writes, and who is in every respect qualified to express an opinion on the subject treated of in this communication.

MONROVIA, APRIL 23, 1826.

*To the Rev. Dr. Blumhardt, Principal of the Missionary College
at Basle, Switzerland.*

REV. AND DEAR SIR: Your much valued favour of the 18th of October, 1825, arrived in Africa, by way of the United States,

nearly two months ago; but a very unusual press of other duties has hitherto deprived me of the power of answering it satisfactorily, and must render, I fear, the present reply much less perfect and detailed than the importance of your communication authorizes you to expect.

While I tender you my sincere thanks for the information your letter affords of the object, origin, and operations of the two allied Institutions in which your own labours have borne so distinguished a part, you will do me and many thousands of my countrymen only an act of justice by assuring yourself, that both had already shared deeply in our sympathies, our hopes, and our prayers. Our civil institutions and ancestral relations, perhaps, direct our natural affections towards a different district of Europe; but as heirs of the pure faith and blessed hopes of the Gospel, American Christians have still stronger sympathies to bestow on the land of Luther and the glorious company of his associate reformers. The rekindlings of the holy light of the sixteenth century, in Geneva, Basle, Frankfort, Dresden, and many other places in Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Prussia, are reflected to the Western World, where it mingles with a kindred radiance, proceeding, we trust, with increasing brightness from the American churches. Gladly, I am persuaded, would those churches, or the individuals who compose them, reunite their labours with those of their brethren of Continental Europe, as they have their affections, in the cultivation of the common African field, hitherto too much neglected by both.—A copy of your letter to the Board of direction of this Colony, has been put into my hands; from whom, I doubt not, you will receive assurances of their most cordial co-operation so far as the paramount and single object of their labours, “the Colonization of American Blacks in Africa”, to which they stand pledged to the world to appropriate their funds, shall authorize them to act. The answer which you may expect to that communication will, I trust, prove sufficiently full and explicit to satisfy your inquiries on all the points stated in your letters, except those of local information; and on these inquiries I shall now endeavour to afford you all the information which a residence of nearly four years in Africa, and a very large intercourse with the natives of the country, have enabled me to communicate.

Before proceeding to take up the questions of your letter, in their order, you will permit me to premise, that the district of Western Africa more immediately within the actual or prospective sphere of this Colony's influence, commences towards the north from the river Gallinas, (Spanish Galhinas) 100 English miles to the northwestward of Cape Montserado, and terminates, towards the southeast, at Settra Kroo, (the country of the Kroo-men) 180 miles distant from the Cape; thus comprehending a line of 280 English miles of seacoast, but reaching less than one-sixth part of the same distance towards the interior. We have very little connection with, or even knowledge of, any of the nations comprehended in this extent of country, excepting the tribes of the seacoast. The Fey or Vey tribe occupies the line of coast between the Gallinas river and Grand Cape Mount, comprehending a district of fifty miles, and may have extended their settlements twenty-five to thirty miles inland. The character of these people is active, warlike, proud, and, with that of all their neighbours, deceitful. The slave traffic has furnished them with their principal employment, and proved the chief source of their wealth, to the present year, when it is believed to have been broken up entirely and forever. Their intercourse with the whites has been very great; and few of the men are unable to speak indifferent English. Three-fourths of the population are domestic slaves, now engaged in a civil strife with their masters for an extension of their privileges. The whole population of this tribe, I state at twelve to fifteen thousand.

Occupying the coast between Capes Mount and Montserado, fifty miles in extent, is the Dey tribe; reaching only half the distance of the Veys inland, and containing about half their population. They are indolent, pacific, and inoffensive in their character: but equally treacherous, profligate, and cruel, when their passions are stirred, with the Veys. The different subdivisions of the Bassa tribe are disposed along the remaining line of coast towards the southeast, over which the influence of the Colony is beginning to be felt. No writer on Africa, within my knowledge, has comprehended the inhabitants of this last division of the coast under the general designation of the *Bassas*. But the propriety of the designation is seen in the facts, that the language of all is radically one and the same, and that their

manners, pursuits, characters, and the productions of their country, present a striking uniformity. These countries, taken in their order and reckoned by their distinct governments, are from Cape Montserado 15 miles, *Mamba*—thence 20 miles, *Junk*—thence 15 miles, *Little Bassa*—thence 20 miles, *Grand Bassa*—thence 12 miles, *Young Sesters*—thence 15 miles, *Trade Town*—thence 12 miles, *Little Colo*—thence 13 miles, *Grand Colo*; after which occurs *Ttembo* (Sp. Timbo), *Maná*, *Rock Sesters*, *Sinou*, *Little Botton*, *Grand Botton*, *Setra Kroo*, and *Kroo Settra*. This maritime country may reach on an average twenty miles inland. It is decidedly the most populous of any seaboard district of equal extent in Western Africa. In rice, oil, cattle, and the productions of the soil, it rivals, I will not say any part of the African coast, but any part of the savage world. An immense surplus of these articles, after abundantly supplying the wants of the inhabitants, is every year transported to other countries. The people are domestic and industrious, many of them even laborious in their habits. Their number may be estimated at 125,000. Their stationary and even manner of life, the infrequency of wars among them, and their own importunity to be furnished with the means of improvement, seem to declare their readiness to receive among them the instruments of civilization, and the heralds of divine revelation.

I have already said that we yet know but little of the natives of our interior. The vague accounts received from ignorant slaves, and by a few other channels of information, agree that they are much more extensive and powerful, and less broken into tribes, than those of the coast. All the people of the seaboard have a character made up, as their language is, of parts borrowed from their intercourse with Europeans. But both the one and the other, remote from the seaboard, are of necessity, unmixed and peculiar. Very recent accounts received from an expedition of Englishmen into these very regions, represent the populousness and even civilization of these countries in a very imposing light; accounts not without their corroborating proofs in many circumstances, well known upon the coast.

Between the settlements of the coast and those in the interior, it ought to be stated, is in most places, a forest of from half a day, to two days' journey, left by both as a barrier of

separation, and which is seldom passed except by erratic traders, who are in many parts of this country very numerous.

The Dey and Vey languages have an evident affinity between themselves, but I have not been able to trace it to any other dialect of Africa. It is very imperfect in its structure, wants precision, has no numerals above 100, and abounds in sounds absolutely inarticulate. I think it not worth the labour of reducing it to a grammatical or graphical form, as the English can be used for all the purposes of education, with equal facility, and incalculably greater advantages, and as otherwise several thousand new terms must be introduced, before the language of the country can be made the medium of exact theological and philosophical instruction. The Bassa dialects may be readily reduced to one and the same written language. But no attempt of the kind has yet been made. It is more copious and artificial than the former, but an European of education can scarcely credit the fact, that a jargon so rude in its structure and pronunciation, should exist as the medium of communication among rational beings. The people of these countries universally inhabit villages of from forty to one and two thousand souls. Every town or village has its head, and several subordinate chiefs, and exhibits the harmony, and much of the economy of one great family. The chiefs have over the people of their respective towns, unlimited authority, which is seldom resisted on the part of their subjects, or abused by themselves. Polygamy and domestic slavery are universal. The women and female children are to the males in most of their towns as three to two; the inequality being sustained by frequent purchases of female slaves from the interior. The men perform no servile labour, (a few of the newly acquired domestic slaves excepted,) and pass their entire year in indolence, except the months of February, March and April, when all are industriously occupied in preparing their rice and cassada plantations. The women are incessantly busy either in the plantations or in domestic duties.

The people have no taste, and very little capacity for abstract thinking. Except their games of hazard, they have nothing in the shape of science among them.—In their habits they are temperate and abstemious, and capable of incredible fatigue, when impelled to it by war, or stimulated by the hope of reward.

Such, Sir, is a general description of the materials to be operated upon by missionary establishments in this part of Africa. It may serve in part to answer or prepare the way to a more intelligible answer, than could be given well without it, to your inquiries. The first demands "by what kind of Missionaries the first attempt should be made? By such as are more exclusively fitted for teaching, or by such as have also a competent knowledge of mechanical trades or agriculture; or whether trades or agriculture could be most advantageously introduced, or both continued from the very beginning?"

These people have their own little trades, arts and implements, and a system of agriculture which produces them, in sufficient plenty, the necessities of animal life. An air of comfort pervades most of their towns and dwellings. Even an European Missionary, if accustomed to self-denial, might soon come to content himself in an African dwelling and the use of African food, taken nearly as he finds them. Their miseries are of a moral nature. The eyes of their understandings are put out: they even want to be told that they are superior in their nature and destiny to the brutes that perish. They need to be taught the first, and, thence in order, the higher principles of religious truth.—It must be line upon line, line upon line, precept upon precept, &c. and by a labour of years perhaps, before effectual impressions can be made upon minds unaccustomed to receive and nearly incapable of comprehending the plainest instructions. Your teachers must first teach them to think, to reflect, to inquire, before they can hope to see their doctrine take root in their hearts or even in their memories. I see no necessity to defer for a single month the work of teaching—the more advanced, in their own towns and dwellings; the children, in schools and missionary families, or villages formed for the purpose. This I conceive to be the great work for which they ought to be especially fitted, and on which they ought chiefly to depend for all the success they expect.—Trades and agriculture will, and ought to come along of course: but if cultivated too much in the beginning, will be apt to pre-occupy the attention of the people, and entirely preclude the effect of what religious instruction may be given. Owing to the very state and circumstances of the country, something like the actual modes of agriculture must be practised for many years by a settlement of European missionaries.

I do not think that a missionary establishment in Africa, either requires or ought to comprehend any agriculturists or mechanics who are not also well qualified teachers. It seems unnecessary. Those arts will advance as fast as christianity advances among the people; and is any missionary purpose answered by substituting them in its place? From the Colony and our Factories both will be acquired. Both are beginning to be introduced among them; but, alas! the Colony cannot, as such, do the peculiar work of missionary labourers and instructors. Let the Missionaries be accomplished teachers, and let them come furnished with tools and a few agricultural implements, such as may be used in this country; and know something of the use of both, so as to be able to build their own houses, make their own plain furniture, and cultivate their own plantations and gardens: and I am decidedly of opinion that they have every requisite qualification for success in their appropriate work.

Question 2nd.

“Are there any, and what preparatory labours accomplished, for facilitating the teaching Department?”

Absolutely none, if we except the circumstance already stated, that very many in all the maritime tribes, speak a corruption of the English language; and have incorporated into their own language many English and Portuguese terms, which they apply to objects of European manufacture and origin. There has never yet been collected even a vocabulary of the Vey or Bassa language: consequently, no attempt to reduce either to rules, can have been made. One fact may, however, be mentioned; as having some relation to this inquiry. There are now in a course of education in the Colony, about fifty boys, belonging to the different tribes of the neighbourhood. These boys will all be taught to speak, read and write, the English language readily, and are receiving instruction in Religion. One object ever kept in view in their tuition, is the fitting them to act as interpreters to American and European Missionaries, and should the Divine Spirit renew their hearts, to become able religious teachers themselves. Of those youths, your Missionaries might serve themselves materially, in any labours relating to the acquisition or systematizing the languages of the country, and they shall be

at their service. The Bassa Language is, in my opinion, well deserving of this labour. I should propose to have its orthography provided for, by means of a new alphabet, in which the letters should have generally the powers they possess in the Italian alphabet, and no letter in any possible combination, more than one sound. A few Missionaries of respectable philological acquirements and talents, ought accordingly to be sent to accomplish this work. The printing press of the Colony shall be, as far as we can give it up, at their command, in the preparation of small elementary books and tracts. A printer,* with a small stock of materials, might then be advantageously sent out from the commencement of the establishment.

Question 3d.

“In what way might a friendly intercourse, between the missionary settlement and the Colony of Liberia, be kept up, and the protection of the latter be secured to the former?” 1st. The Government of the Colony, is willing to stipulate with the authorities of the country, for a grant of land sufficient for the actual use of the missionary settlement or settlements, and hold them responsible for their safety. This measure may not in all cases secure the Missionaries from the treachery and occasional violence of the natives; but, in my opinion, it will go a long way towards assuring their safety. 2d. As the Colony has factories at different stations along the coast, and in the interior, the missionary settlements, by being situated near them, may share the protection, which we are obliged to afford to these factories. 3d. An arrangement can be effected, by which the Missionaries shall enjoy the advantage of medical attendance and prescriptions at the Colony. Supplies of the American and European fabrics, groceries, &c. can be at any time had through the Colony. Drafts may here be negotiated, orders and letters forwarded hence to any part of the world—tools, and so forth, here fabricated for their use and comfort—and what a Missionary ought to prize, they will enjoy the friendship, sympathies, prayers and support, of a large and intelligent body of Christian Colonists; indeed, this indirect aid and support to be expected from the American

* A Missionary having some knowledge of printing.

settlement, will, in my opinion, prove incalculably more valuable, than any which the government of the Colony will be able to bestow: and this latter you will clearly perceive, must depend greatly on the private views, and sentiments relative to missionary objects, which the individuals in the administration of the government of the Colony may happen to entertain. A large proportion of our settlers, are by profession, the devoted servants of the Redeemer. We have no fewer than four religious communions, and a deep, lively, and I hope, sincere and lasting interest is felt by many, for the salvation of their pagan African brethren. The arrival of your Missionaries would be hailed with joy; and, so far as they ought to lean on an arm of flesh, I think they may confide in the cordial support of the numerous friends of God in this Colony.

Question 4th.

“What communication is there between Cape Montserado, and America, and Europe?”

Once in three or four months, we shall have regular packets, from the middle states of North America, besides the visits of about twelve trading ships from the United States, which touch at Montserado, either out or home.

A few Dutch Traders, bound to the Gold Coast every year, touch at Monrovia, as do a large number of English and French; but at present, the Colony has no mercantile correspondence with any part of Europe, except England.

Messrs. King and Sons, Merchants, Bristol, (England,)—a very respectable house, having three vessels in the African trade, some of which are monthly at Montserado, might afford you any facilities for direct communication with the Colony, by the way of England, which you shall ask. We have no port charges nor duties to exact, either of foreign vessels visiting, or on foreign articles introduced into the Colony.

It might, I think, be easy to open and keep up, a frequent correspondence with the Colony, through some Dutch House in Amsterdam; who might direct their vessels to touch at the Cape without subjecting them to more than twelve hours' detention on their way to D'Elmina, on the Gold Coast.

Question 5th.

“What part of the outward wants of the missionary establishment might be supplied on the spot; what would be required to be procured from a distance; and what country would supply it best and most expeditiously?”

For building, may be had in the Colony, lumber, carpenter and smiths' work, and masons' services; for subsistence before the settlement shall be able to cultivate its own rice, vegetables, &c. may be obtained directly from the natives, grain, fish, fowl, goats, and vegetables, on the most moderate terms; a few small stores only, in the article of provisions, need be procured from abroad, and I hesitate not to say, that these stores can best be obtained from the United States, by American vessels.

Remittances made to your Missionaries, from Europe to the Colony, could be transferred to some house in America, without loss on the exchange, and shipments made on the same at a moderate freight.

Indeed the supply for the Colony is so economically carried on with the United States, as to admit of any little addition for a missionary settlement near the Colony, with perfect facility, and I believe on the most advantageous terms possible.

Question 6th.

“Can you form any idea of the possible expense of the first establishment of a Mission on a small scale, and its continuance?”

It has been found by a course of experiments, now repeated for six years, that *all* Europeans and Americans coming to reside in Africa, are more or less affected by the great change of climate attending the transition. It is fair to calculate, that Missionaries from Switzerland would, during the first half year, be incapacitated from much actual labour, and for at least one-third part of that period, require medical and hospital attendance. They must, during this period, find a home at one of the settlements of the Colony, and will require many little comforts, and some medicines, all of which they ought to bring out with them from Europe. Besides this provision, they ought to have a credit either on England or America, or money in hand, to

meet contingencies during this period, of one hundred dollars per person. This will be sufficient for their wants, preparatory to their entrance upon the regular labours of the Mission.

Suppose the mission family to consist of males and females: the latter ought to be married, and as many of the former as do not possess the power of uncommon command over their passions. After six months spent in the Colony, they remove to a situation previously chosen, having an easy water communication with our principal settlements. They would require a large well-built boat, which they ought to bring out with them. Six houses must then be built for their residence, place of worship, store-house, and for the accommodation of a number of native labourers and children, all of whom ought to receive daily instruction in religion, letters, &c. These buildings completed in the best native style, will not cost more than twenty-five dollars each: and, so built, will need no repairs; but must be replaced with new buildings at the end of four or five years.

Meantime let the Missionaries employ their own leisure, and the services of the native members of their family, in constructing permanent houses in the European style. Mechanical labour, and building materials, may be had from the Colony: but only at prices which would be thought high even in Europe. If you have funds to spare, your Missionaries may avail themselves of aid from this quarter. But it is by no means absolutely necessary, either to their comfort and health, or to the establishment and success of this Mission, and thousands would be saved to the same fund on which it will be still necessary to draw for purposes of less questionable necessity.

You ask, "what will be the possible expense of founding and sustaining the settlement?" *The necessary expense* of the first eighteen months, will be moderate. But if the Missionaries preserve the European style of living—particularly an European table, the expense will be great.

Were I at the head of this family, the six months seasoning over, and a comfortable outfit of apparel, and little domestic utensils and furniture on hand:—I should accuse myself of want of economy, if for the next succeeding twelve months, including the six buildings, the preparation of a little farm and garden, and the subsistence of twelve to twenty native labourers and pupils,

and the support of the five persons constituting the Missionary family, I should expend more than \$1500. I hesitate not to say, that comfort and economy of expenditure may be more easily combined in this country, than in any other part of the heathen world, if we except the Islands of the Pacific. After the first year, the expenses will diminish, in proportion to the age of the settlement, admitting the number of its members to be stationary. But these will, of course, be multiplied monthly. I cannot, however, yet suppose it would be expedient to suffer any one settlement to incur an annual expense of more than three or four thousand dollars; but to send off from it, periodically, the instruments and means of founding new ones, either along the coast, or farther in the interior.

You will excuse the liberty I take to state the project of a Missionary establishment by your Society in this country. The family consists of two young married men and their wives, and two single men: all well educated—having some knowledge of gardening, and the useful mechanic arts. Their health shall be good—their manners plain, and all inured to great industry, and capable of enduring fatigue, and submitting to great privations cheerfully. They proceed to Amsterdam or Bristol, England; lay in a good supply of useful books, clothing, stationary, tools, and domestic utensils, and small furniture, with groceries,* and sick-stores—and money, or letters of credit on America, to the amount of two thousand dollars, after paying the passage out to Montserado. If they sail from Amsterdam, they take passage in a Dutch ship, bound to D'Elmina, which is to touch and put them ashore at this place: if from Bristol, the vessel will naturally make this Cape as her first land. They pass their first half year in the Colony, during which period they form acquaintance among the colonists—become familiarized to the African character—explore the surrounding country—visit the different tribes—enter into arrangements with the country authorities, for the founding, accommodation, and protection of their future settlement—settle a definite plan of future operations—do some good to our own people, and above all, acquire

* Meaning with us, tea, sugar, wine, butter, cheese, and other articles of the kind.

a habit of body conformed to the sultry influences of a tropical African climate. They then remove to the site of their intended establishment,—avail themselves of the labour of as many natives, as they may require to erect the first houses—form a regular family of about twenty persons—begin from the first, the great work of teaching the natives—study their language: if the Bassa, collect in a vocabulary, all its words, construct an alphabet and a grammar, print a few elementary tracts, translate select portions of the scriptures, and teach the young negroes to read and write them in their own language. If the language is Dey or Vey, substitute as the written language, the English; but preach and teach in the native dialect, the older classes. Meantime the agriculture and mechanical business of the settlements is carried on with a view to supply the wants of itself. The example thus given, will have its effect; first, on such as embrace the religion of the establishment, who will naturally come to settle themselves in or near to it, and afterwards on the people of the tribe generally.

In the foregoing project, perhaps unnecessarily minute, you will perceive no allowance made for deaths, protracted illness, wars, the opposition of the natives, discontent and perversity on the part of the Missionaries, and nameless other casualties which may occur, and are at the disposal of the Almighty.—The door is an open one to human appearance, but God may close it suddenly and entirely, by means which human foresight would never have discovered. But on the other hand, I do not, Sir, write from theory; God has made me one of his humble instruments for building up, amidst unnumbered difficulties and discouragements, from the humblest beginnings, a flourishing and hopeful Colony. I have descended in the preceding *project*, by your kind permission to a plain matter of fact detail; which, with the blessing of Providence, I know can be carried into full execution. I see no reason for delay.

There are situations offering, which I should account it a very great privilege, to be able to provide with Missionary families immediately. The populous country of Grand Bassa, is one of these. The Chiefs of the country are importunate in their demand, for good white men to come and reside with them, and teach them the Book of God, and the good customs of their

country. They offer to provide with houses, lands, rice, and whatever their country affords, such as shall come recommended from the Colony. Little reliance can be placed on these promises, I admit, but they at least prove the commencement of a missionary settlement in that country, to be easily practicable.

This letter will be accompanied by another from the Directors of the Colony in Washington; and if both together shall authorize an establishment by your Society, in connection with this Colony, none will experience a sincerer gratification, and more cheerfully aid in the undertaking, according to his ability, and prior obligations; than,

Rev. and Dear Sir, your devoted,

And very humble Servant,

J. ASHMUN,

*Agent of the American Colonization Society,
and Principal of the Colony of Liberia.*

P. S. In the *project* of a Mission to this country, I propose that the Mission Family have an outfit of two thousand dollars: should half this sum be laid out in trade goods in Europe, the advantage would be great; and this purchase ought to have been particularly insisted upon, in the body of the letter. Of this merchandise the chief articles are Leaf-Tobacco, large Smoking Pipes, common printed Cottons, India Cottons, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Pocket Looking-Glasses, common Beads, Cutlery, cheap Hats, Iron Pots and Cast Ware, Iron Bars, and Earthen and Glass Ware. The four first enumerated of these articles, are the most important.

J. A.

Mission to Liberia.

In our last number, page 253, we had the pleasure of announcing to our readers the purpose of the *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions* to establish a Mission in or near the Colony of Liberia. We rejoice that we have it now in our power to add, that a similar purpose is immediately to be executed by the *Society for Domestic and Foreign Missions* of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The following extract is from

a letter of the Secretary of that Society. A considerable fund, exclusively devoted to the support of an African Mission, is now in the Treasury of this Society.

"I have the pleasure of informing you that the Board of Directors of the Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at their meeting held in this city on the 24th and 25th instant, appointed Mr. Jacob Oson, a coloured man of great respectability for piety and worth, (as testified by sundry of the most respectable inhabitants of New Haven, Connecticut, where he has resided many years, including Clergymen of the Episcopal and Congregational Churches, the Mayor of the city, several Members of the Senate of that State, three Magistrates, and others,) to serve as a Missionary under their support, at some suitable place in or near the Colony of Liberia. Mr. Oson will shortly be admitted, it is expected, to Holy Orders by Bishop Brownell of Connecticut; and he would, probably, be ready to take his departure in a very short period. His family is small, consisting, I believe, of himself, wife, and one child. He is about 50 years of age."



African Free Schools in the U. States.

Portland, Me.—With a coloured population of nine hundred, provides *one school* for the education of their children, under the care of a mistress. Better things are in progress.

Boston, Mass.—With a coloured population of two thousand, provides, assisted by the liberal donation of the late Abiel Smith, Esq., *three schools* for the instruction of their children, viz. two primary, under the care of African female teachers, and a grammar school under a master. As we have more than once referred to the donation of Mr. Smith, perhaps a better chance may not occur for gratifying the curiosity of our readers.

[Abiel Smith, Esq. of Boston, left by will, for the support of a school for African children, \$4000 of three per cent. stock; thirty shares in the Newburyport Turnpike; twenty shares in the Second New Hampshire Turnpike; seventeen shares in the Kennebeck Bridge; five shares in the Bridge at Tiverton, R. I.; and five in the Bathing House, Boston.—*Notes to Dr. Harris' Sermon before the African Society.*]

Salem, Mass.—With a coloured population of four hundred.

put a school into operation the last year, for the education of their children, but from causes unknown to us, closed it after six months.

New Haven, Conn.—With a coloured population of eight hundred, provides *two* schools, during *three months* in the year, under the care of a master and mistress.

Philadelphia.—With a coloured population of twenty thousand, provides *three* schools for the instruction of their children, under the care of four teachers.

New York—With a coloured population of fifteen thousand, provides *two* schools for the instruction of their children, under the care of a master and mistress. Parents, we learn, who are able, are obliged to pay one dollar per quarter for each child.

[*Freedom's Journal.*]

Curiosities from Liberia.

The following letter from Mr. Ashmun, gives a description of various specimens of African products and ingenuity now in our office; and to which we hope many others may be added by the return of the vessels employed in our service.

MONROVIA, JUNE 11th, 1827.

GENTLEMEN: You will receive by the *Doris*, a box containing the African Specimens described below, together with a spear and scabbard, which cannot be introduced into the box, viz:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.—Country cloths, of the common quality of the article, as manufactured and worn by the natives of Africa, between the Rio Grande, and Bassa. The average price at which they sell, is one Bar. The cotton of which these cloths are fabricated, is of the fineness of the Sea-Island, but has a longer staple. The plant produces a crop in eight or nine months from the seed—but bears for at least five years, and attains to the height of an apple tree, but has a less spreading top. The material of the trunk, is properly ligneous, and the appearance of the tree standing in the forest, has little to distinguish it from others, except the leaf and ramification, which remain those of the American cotton plant.

Nos. 6, 7.—Two spools of Cotton Yarn, wound upon the spindles, as spun in the manufacture of the article. These spools are at once, *spindle*, *spool*, and *shuttle*; the raw cotton being combed and roped in much the same way as in the preparatory process it undergoes in the European and American manufacture, is then spun upon the point of the stick passing through the centre of these specimens, the other resting on the ground. The spindle is held upright by the left hand, and twirled and fed by the other. One of these spools may be considered as a full day's work for an expert spinner. The operation of weaving is always performed in the open air. The warp is stretched between two stakes set in the ground, at the distance of ten yards asunder—and the threads alternately passed through two sets of inversely knotted harness, and lifted and depressed by their means, by the hand and foot, much on the same principle as in the common loom. Men are the weavers, and I believe can accomplish about ten yards in a day. The web will be seen by specimens 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, to be about 4½ inches in width. Not less than nine of these breadths, each one fathom in length, well stitched, make a merchantable cloth.

No. 8.—A Knife and Sheath—such as is worn by all the country people above the quality of slaves. The iron of the blade and handle is African, and of a much softer and more ductile quality, than either English or American. It oxydizes in this climate less freely, and is for that reason, preferred by the natives for all ornamental uses, and for the manufacture of their implements of war. The leather of the scabbard is country tanned, and the whole article, having come from the interior, is better done than similar work on the coast.

No. 9.—Some Splinters from the ruins of my house at Caldwell.—The composition seen on one of the shingles, is formed of an ochre, prepared in our settlements in great quantities, and at a very cheap rate—the only expense being the grinding of it—laid on with boiled palm oil. The roofs of nearly all the public buildings are coated with this composition, which is esteemed superior to Spanish Brown, laid on with linseed oil.

No. 10.—A Mandingo Havre-sack. The material is goat-skin, trimmed with ordinary tanned leather, of the country. The brown of this latter article is produced by the tanning pro-

cess. The black ornamental figures appear to be done with the ink and pen, employed by the Mandingoes in writing.

No. 11.—A specimen of the African Millet, in the ear.

No. 12.—A specimen of the Guinea Corn, in the ear.

Note.—The Indian Corn, of an inferior species, grows in this country, but we have never obtained a crop to repay the labour of cultivating it. The ear, except of a small species, about six inches in length, does not fill, and few stalks produce more than one ear each.

No. 13.—A specimen of the *Bird Pepper*, of the coast. It grows spontaneously, and propagates itself, after once planted. It is equal in quality to the Cayenne—and a good article of trade with European vessels.

No. 14.—Specimens of the osseous part of the African squid, reduced to powder; it forms the common pounce, for the writing desk.

No. 15.—A root, of which the scientific name is not ascertained. Its use in this country, is universal as a stomachic, and gentle laxative. The taste of a decoction from it, is an agreeable bitter—and, I believe, it possesses all the medical virtues of the Gentian Root; a decoction in Madeira wine or brandy, forms a pleasant bitter.

No. 16.—A country Flagellum—an article of domestic use, which is never wanting in the families of African gentlemen. It is not applied to children, who are never disciplined in this country. Domestic slaves, and women, are those who derive from the implement, the chief advantages of its application, which, particularly as respects the latter, is neither slight nor seldom. The master of a large family commonly wears it in his girdle, and seldom draws it to inflict fewer than half a hundred.

No. 17.—A small War Horn.—This horn in a concert, plays tenor—one horn sustaining only a single part.

No. 18.—A piece of African Wampum. This specimen will discover one of the uses to which the immense quantities of beads imported into this country, is applied. The species of beads, in the piece, also show the only sort which are saleable in this district of the coast. Female children, till nine years old, (and those of the better sort,) wear commonly no other covering or ornament, except this belt, just above, and support-

ed by the hips. After nine, till their marriage, females add a slip of cloth, four inches wide, and two to four feet long. At marriage, all assume a cloth.

The thread by which the beads of this belt are connected together, is the strongest of the size, which can be fabricated out of any material with which I am acquainted. It is of the cuticle lining the inner side of the fold or doubling of the palm leaf, and is stripped off in the form of a ribbon, about half an inch wide, and from two to four feet in length, according to the length of the leaf.

No. 19.—The ordinary Fishing Line of the coast, made of the inner cuticle of the palm leaf, (see article No. 18,) and twisted by hand. These lines are used in canoes, commonly from one to ten miles from the shore.—It is stronger than a hemp or linen line of twice or thrice the size.

No. 20.—A country Necklace, formed of a species of tough reed or grass, and dyed black—used by females who cannot afford to buy European beads.

No. 21.—Three Bark Sacks—woven entire on a block, and formed out of the inner cuticle of the palm leaf. (See No. 18.) These scrips are used by men and women, in much the same way as our ladies' reticles.

No. 22.—A Royal Snuff Box—*alias*—a Goat's Horn.

No. 23.—The Skull-cap of a large marsh-fowl of the country.

No. 24.—A Hat, such as are in common use to the leeward. I took it from the head of one of King West's sons, at Trade Town, and paid a head of tobacco.

No. 25.—A Javelin, used as a missile—and good for a mark of the size of a man, about twenty paces. Country iron.

No. 27.—A country Gig, or Spear—made at a distance in the interior—and used in the wars of the country, more than all other weapons.

No. 28.—A specimen of a Spice, which has in a great measure taken place, in our consumption, of Black Pepper, to which it will be found equal in pungency, and of a more aromatic flavour. It is the produce of a vine growing wild in the forest.

No. 29.—One Powder Flask—stopped with a plug, cemented with country pitch.

Extracts from the Colonial Agent's Diary.

The incidents recorded in these extracts, are in themselves interesting, and particularly recommended by the manner and style in which they are related. The skin of the Leopard, which proved so formidable an enemy, was preserved by Mr. Ashmun, and sent out to us by the Doris, and may now be seen at our office.

Monday, April 5th, 1826. Easter Monday, the Anniversary Meeting of the Liberia Missionary Society was held after a sermon, in the Baptist Meeting House. The Agent left his residence at Caldwell, in the morning, for the purpose of attending on this occasion. Four other persons, at the time composing a part of his family, were drawn away from his residence by the same cause. To this circumstance, under the direction of a merciful Providence, all are indebted for the preservation of their lives. At half past 6, P. M. an angry thunder cloud came over from the northeast, and at about 7 discharged a bolt, which seemed to have been attracted by the central post surmounting the cupola of the Agency House of Caldwell—and in an instant reduced the cupola and upper story of the house to ruins, and shattered and materially injured the whole building, quite to its foundations. The housekeeper, Sally Taylor, a single woman, 28 years of age, was the only person in the house at the moment—and appears to have been standing at a window in the parlour of the second story, in the act of settling a sash, when the fatal fluid, which was to her an instant summons into eternity, came to do its work. She was standing directly in the route of the principal bolt, on its descent through the building—was considerably lacerated and burnt in her person, and from having made no struggle, and reached the floor before the shower of plaster, splinters, and fragments, which nearly covered her corpse, must have been instantaneously deprived of sensation and life.—The three little boys belonging to the Agent's family had just retired to bed in a detached building, and escaped injury.—In their alarm, they ran into the yard, and called to the house-keeper, but were afraid to enter the house. The melancholy event was known to no person before day light on the following morning.—The house has been since repaired at an ex-

pense of about one hundred dollars; and this entry is made at the window where the deceased met her awful fate.

Friday. A large swarm of bees, which had for some months been in peaceable occupancy of the hollow trunk of a large tree, standing on Stockton street, Caldwell, and which had very patiently put up with several wanton provocations offered them by the settlers, and the settlers' boys, this afternoon, at half past two, waged a furious retaliatory war against their persecutors. At some signal, better known to themselves than to their enemy, every individual of the hive, swarmed out in arms, and made a most determined assault at the same moment, upon every living creature, whom they met on a line of eight or nine building lots. A general cry of distress was raised by the people; which unluckily bringing others to their aid, only added to the number of the sufferers. The odds was some thousands to one against the defensive party, who retreated immediately in all directions, but were unable to effect an escape. At the end of fifteen minutes, "Into the river," was fortunately vociferated by one of the company, who instantly led the way, and was followed by men, women and children, into ten feet water. But it was to little purpose. The hive pursued, and holding themselves in readiness, fell by hundreds, and by thousands, upon every part of their enemies' persons appearing above water. Many were near suffocation, and all were currented by the stream, to a considerable distance below the place of entering it; and after more than half an hour's struggle with this double danger, were convinced that their watery intrenchment would never afford them shelter from the winged legions which pursued them. The word was then, "to land," when the Nestor* of the conflict, applied a torch to a heap of combustibles, which most fortunately lay in the street, and raised a flame, into which all strangely rushed for security. Their wet clothes were their preservative from this element, in which they soon had the advantage of their assailants; who, after "standing a hot fire" more than twenty minutes, made a deliberate retreat to their quarters. The enemy's loss was not ascertained, but from the number of their arms brought off by the other party, it is thought to be very

* The Rev. P. H. Sampson.

great. On mustering their shattered forces after the engagement, the Caldwellers found that all had been wounded—many severely—and one was *missing*. One female was so much injured, as not to be able to rise from the ground, and on a particular examination, was found to have received between three and five hundred painful wounds. The missing individual after an hour's search in the river, was found rolled in a blanket, and lying under a bed, to which she had retreated in the early part of the conflict, and remained unhurt. The wounded, half suffocated, and half roasted, all happily recovered during the ensuing week. This bee is smaller than the American honey bee, but its sting is equally painful. Measures have been since taken to destroy the hive.

May 8th, 1827. Several Tigers of the Leopard species, had multiplied their depredations in and about Monrovia, to such an extent, as to become an intolerable nuisance to the settlement. Dogs, ducks, fowls, goats and even bullocks, had been destroyed by them, in such numbers, as to have very much thinned these useful domestic animals in the settlement. The Tiger himself, for it was long supposed that these ravages were committed by one only of these formidable creatures, has been often encountered in the streets, and sometimes at an early hour of the night, by the settlers, but without offering violence on the one hand, or making a precipitate retreat on the other. A reward was at length offered by the inhabitants, to the Congo settlers, decidedly the best hunters in the Colony, to destroy him. They accordingly provided themselves with loaded muskets, and other arms; and sought an occasion to encounter him. It was not 'till the night of the day above stated, that this occasion offered. One of them perceiving from the gestures of a domestic monkey he kept, that the tiger was near, tied the monkey on the outside, went into the house himself, and opening his shutter, awaited his approach. He soon appeared. Horace fired his musket, of which a part of the contents cut a hind foot of the animal entirely off, and the rest wounded him severely in the thigh. Unfortunately there was no more ammunition in the house.—The tiger setting up a loud cry, expressive of the most ferocious rage, and bitterest pain, remained the whole night in the enclosure, and completely blockaded all access and egress,

to and from the house; in which the affrighted Horace proceeded to fortify himself by every means in his power. At the dawn of day, the wounded animal retired sullenly into a thicket about a third of a mile distant from the place, where he had spent the night. He left his track, marked with blood, and with the almost inevitable effects of his wrath and sufferings. Several green saplings of the largest wood, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, were literally gnawed, or rather, from the appearance of the stumps, bitten off at three or four gripes of his powerful jaws. A company of about twenty men, armed with muskets, cutlasses, and bayonets went in pursuit of him at half past five in the morning. Several native Africans, who were acquainted with the perilous nature of the enterprise, and the habits of the animal pursued, stripped quite naked, and advised the rest to follow their example. But their advice was disregarded. The cordon of hunters approached the retreat of the Tiger much sooner than their expectations—and the first notice of their arrival was given them by the animal himself, who raised a tremendous roar, of a peculiar note, of which the character was beyond expression ferocious, and its effects appalling to the stoutest heart; and rushed upon the line. He passed the first man, who happened to be one that had prudently divested himself of his clothes—but assailed the second, who was too much disconcerted to use his musket, or even to retain it. He made a few unsuccessful strokes with his cutlass—grappled with his enemy, and fell. This was Louis Fernandez, a native of Aux Cayes, and bred a sailor. It is believed that the animal made three desperate plunges at Fernandez, at each inflicting a deep wound—when Horace, who chanced to stand next in the line, approached and deliberately shot him through the shoulder. Fernandez had throttled him so determinedly, that the wounded animal might have found some difficulty in disengaging himself, had not Louis' inclination in the matter coincided with his own. He was in an instant back to the covert, and silent. For what reason the whole company now made their way, or at what speed they came, back to town, they have never informed me. But, to their credit, they brought off the wounded man, whose wounds in his head, shoulder, and arms, were found to be very deep and painful, but not dangerous.

But the hunt was not abandoned at this stage. Having recruited their numbers, and better armed themselves than before, the party returned in good order towards the field of danger, at 8 o'clock. Having discharged several muskets at random, towards the thicket where the Tiger was supposed to lie concealed, he darted out the second time, with the same incredible velocity, and raising the same terrific roaring cry as before. His object appeared to be to break the cordon and effect his escape. His aim was directed at one of the party who was nearest at the moment—D. George, from Philadelphia—whom he succeeded in disarming of his musket, and dashing to the ground in an instant. George had the presence of mind to draw his cutlass, and the good fortune to use it with some effect. In the mean time the savage animal had fastened his fangs upon George's legs, one of which was quite bitten through, below the knee.—An African youth approached with a cutlass, and several bullets were shot through the Tiger at the same instant—and just in time to save his antagonist from the most terrible laceration.—Happily the shot injured none of the hunters—and the whole party returned at 9, in moderate triumph, bringing the dead animal on a pole carried by six men, followed by the wounded man on a litter. The latter has suffered considerable pain, and is still confined—but his wounds are not expected to prove dangerous.

About the time this animal, which is a male, was destroyed, a full-grown slut and two whelps were seen by some of the settlers on the beach below Thompson Town. They are not doubted to have their haunt in the thick forest which overspreads the north side of the mount—make frequent incursions, by night, into the town; and have committed, up to the present time, occasional depredations on our stock, particularly the goats. Should this old animal be wounded, or even one of her whelps, in a future hunt, there is reason to expect a more tragical result of the rencontre, than the one just related.

Extracts from Correspondence.

We cannot review our correspondence for three months past, without feeling the animating effects of the evidence which it exhibits, that the plans which we advocate, are regarded with daily increasing favour, and have indeed already obtained the sanction of a large proportion of our countrymen. We expect, however, far higher and nobler results; the approbation and aid of the states and the nation. Far more than has been, may and doubtless will be accomplished by private charity; but the powers of the nation are indispensable to the completion of our design. Nor of *this* can we despair, when we consider the glorious spirit which is abroad in our land, so entirely in alliance with our Institution, which, though strenuously opposed, rapidly advances: and from the nature of the causes in which it originates, seems destined to gain speedy dominion over all candid minds.

From a Clergyman in South Carolina.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1827.

I am exceedingly gratified to witness the growing success and prosperity of your Institution. It is a cause which assuredly must and will prosper. I wish I had a thousand dollars to afford to help it on. There is hardly an object I know, to which I would sooner devote such an amount, if I had it to spare. My interest in the Society, deepens and strengthens every day; and I am determined to do all for it, which I honestly and prudently can. Could I command the time, and had I all the requisite materials, (many of them, however, I have) I should like to prepare a pamphlet, giving a brief, yet full view of the Society, answering objections, exposing slanders, giving a history of the rise, progress, present state, prospects, patronage, &c. and all other important information. I have no doubt, that a judicious publication of this kind, would give a new spring to the Society, and acquire a great increase of friends. It might be befriended from a variety of different and opposite motives. The friends and foes of slavery might see something in the Society, on which their views, however opposite to each other, might be met.—The friends of humanity and the friends of missionary enterprise might find it alike favourable to their feelings and views.

From a Friend in North Carolina.

It is with pleasure that I announce that sixty or seventy people of colour have assented to be enrolled for the next passage

to Liberia.* By this, R. Smith, Esq. is to be informed that he is at liberty to draw on me for five hundred dollars, current notes of N. Carolina. I have it with me, and expect to stay in this and the adjoining counties until I hear from thee, the nearest probable time that a vessel will sail for Liberia. I hope to be in Norfolk, and witness the embarkation of the people of colour.

Since writing the above, my friends have agreed, after perusing the 7th number of the Repository, to authorize R. Smith, Esq. to draw on me at the time he does for the above, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be applied to the purchase of a ship.†

From a Gentleman in South Carolina.

A gentleman in this vicinity, desirous of placing under the care of the American Colonization Society, his negroes, about twenty-five in number, requests me to obtain from you, information relative to the course to be pursued by him. He can convey them to Georgetown, in this state, free of charge to the Society, if you could receive them there. But as this movement will deprive him of the future benefit of their labour, and leave him a bare competency for the residue of his life, he feels unable to make any money advances. They consist of native Africans and their children—are all willing, and the most of them anxious to go.

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

Herewith you receive a draft of \$15 50 for the Colonization Society. The have again raised ten dollars and a half, to which I have added five dollars. You will, however, credit all to I request this with a view to encourage them and to provoke others by their example. I wish to see the offerings even of babes, consecrated to so holy a purpose, and much might be raised in this way, if the teachers would interest themselves. May the Lord bless your Society to the good of Africa and America.

(To be continued.)

* By the last accounts, the number was eighty. They will embark in the Nautilus, now at Norfolk, immediately.

† The money mentioned in this letter has been received.

Departure of the Doris.

"The Doris sailed," says a correspondent, "in fine style, and under the most favourable circumstances, on Saturday morning, the 10th of November. After the deck had been cleared of all but the Emigrants, the Rev. Mr. Henshaw made an eloquent and affecting address to them, and those whom curiosity and interest had attracted. When he had concluded, a gun was fired as the signal of departure, and the Brig set sail; while all the vessels around had their flags hoisted in honour of the occasion."

This vessel was fitted out in Baltimore, and received on board at that place eighty-two passengers.—Of these, twenty-nine were from Baltimore, fifteen from the western part of the State of New York, two from Delaware, three from Hagerstown, Md. and thirty-three from Ann Arundel county, Maryland.

Twenty-three others embarked from Norfolk, making in all one hundred and five. Of this whole number, sixty-two were slaves, liberated by their proprietors for the express purpose of being transferred, for a settlement, to the Colony of Liberia.—Thus is seen fulfilled, at this early period, the predictions of the founders of our Society, that the success of their enterprise would offer inducements not to be resisted, to many humane and lofty minded individuals for the emancipation of their slaves, by exhibiting unquestionable evidence, that upon such, freedom might be conferred without detriment to the public welfare, and with inestimable advantage to them. The thirty-three from Ann Arundel county, Maryland, were all, the property of Daniel Murray, Esq. who in contemplation of this generous action, sent out to the Colony some years ago, a favourite servant to make report concerning the country, and prepare the way for those who were to succeed him. Twenty-three were manumitted with similar views by Col. David Bullock of Virginia; three by J. I. Merrick, Esq. of Hagerstown, one by Capt. J. D. Henley of the United States Navy; and two others by a person whose name is unknown to us, in Baltimore. Most, if not all these benevolent individuals aided liberally, by donations in money or other articles, the outfit of the objects of their kindness for the voyage, and the situations to which they are destined. Such deeds are recorded on a fairer leaf than ours, and there is ONE,

who approves them, whose approbation is an ample reward.— May his blessing attend this beneficence, and may those who have enjoyed it, bear the remembrance of it forever in their hearts, and by exemplifying the spirit which gave it origin, in their own lives, perpetuate its effects, and confer upon the enslaved by superstition and sin, the liberty which is in Christ!

Expeditions soon to sail for the Colony.

The Brig Nautilus of Norfolk, has been engaged by the Society to convey emigrants to Liberia, and will sail before the close of the month. More than eighty applicants for a passage in this vessel, are from the State of North Carolina, and are of the number of those under the special protection of the Society of Friends. We have had frequent occasion to notice the earnestness, perseverance, and eminent liberality of this excellent society, in the African cause; and in our present number we record their donation of seven hundred and fifty dollars to our Institution. We are informed that they are disposed to do still more rather than experience any disappointment in reference to the departure of the proposed expedition.

The Schooner Randolph, destined to the Colony, has also been employed by the Society, to proceed to Georgetown, South Carolina, for the purpose of conveying thence to Liberia, twenty-five persons, liberated by a single individual near Cheraw, for the purpose of being restored to Africa; of which, most, if not all, are natives. Many of them have expressed anxiety, all of them a willingness to settle in the Colony.

The fairest prospect seems now to be opening before our Institution. The unexampled success which has recently marked the progress of our infant Colony, has produced appropriate effects upon the public: interest and charity are extensively excited, and multitudes until lately undecided, have declared themselves for us, and given liberally to aid our cause. We cannot be adequately thankful, for the recent indications of favour in the opinions of our countrymen, and the Providence of God.— They have surpassed our highest expectations. Who would have predicted, that an association so feebly supported at its

commencement, so strongly opposed in its progress, proposing a work so difficult, and with resources so scanty for its execution, should, at the conclusion of ten years, be able to exhibit as the result of its efforts, a Colony of one thousand persons: moral and even religious in its character, well ordered in its government, growing in intelligence, industry, and enterprise: some members of which, who left this country with nothing, have acquired property to the amount of from four to ten thousand dollars each—a Colony well defended—which has erected two churches and many other public buildings; in the several schools of which, every child is acquiring the rudiments of knowledge;—a Colony, in fine, as regular in its concerns, and as happy in its population perhaps, as any settlement in our own land. Nor should it be forgotten, that not six years since, the earliest emigrants erected their dwellings upon Cape Montserado; and that subsequently, for two years, they were, in a war with the natives, exposed to imminent danger; endured severe and complicated sufferings; and, indeed, were compelled, like the restored Israelites, while they built their walls with one hand, to grasp a weapon with the other.

But what Christian can contemplate without joyous emotions, the influence which this Colony already exerts upon the neighbouring African Tribes? And what hopes may we not indulge for the future? The poor pagans must perceive the superiority of civilized and christian people, and desire to avail themselves of the benefits of their society, example and instructions. Many of their children are now in the schools of the Colony, and will go forth among their countrymen, to communicate a knowledge of the most useful arts, and to teach the precepts of a pure Religion. One hundred and fifty miles of coast are now under the Colonial jurisdiction, and along this whole line the benign effects of the laws and administration of the Colony are felt and acknowledged.

Every benevolent and christian heart, will find in facts like these, sufficient motives for exertion. Nor are such hearts few in our favoured country. The donations to our charitable Institutions, prove that they are not. We trust that the time is not remote when the friends of the African cause throughout the country, will unite their strength; when associations will be formed, to aid it in every town and village of the land; and when the State Legislatures and the National Government, will be induc-

ed to prosecute the work so auspiciously commenced, with all that energy, and to all that extent required by patriotism, and the principles of our faith.

We believe the time has arrived, when the possession of a ship, to be constantly employed in conveying emigrants to Liberia, would prove of incalculable advantage to the Society. In our number for September, we ventured to solicit the means of purchasing a vessel; and upon perusing our remarks at that time, the Society of Friends in North Carolina advanced two hundred and fifty dollars towards the object. We are now convinced that a larger vessel than the one then described, (say, instead of 150, of 250 tons) would be desirable; and that for the purchase and outfit of such a vessel, a fund of *ten thousand dollars* may be required. We pray the several Agents of the Society, Auxiliary Institutions, and our friends generally, to make special exertions to raise this fund; which, appropriated to the object just mentioned, cannot fail to facilitate all the operations of the Society, and greatly promote the interests of the Colony. We feel that we should be inexcusable, with the evidences of public liberality now before us, were we to make this appeal without confidence that it will be favourably answered.

Resolution of the Board.

Resolved, That the Annual Meeting of the Society, be held in the Capitol on the third Saturday of January next, and that the Secretary be directed to invite the several Auxiliary Societies, to send Delegates to this meeting.

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 25th October, to 21st November, 1827, inclusive.

From Samuel Steele, Esq. Treasurer of the Auxiliary Society, Washington county, Maryland, as follows, viz:

Subscriptions and donations,	\$33
Jos. I. Merrick, Esq. for 2 years subscription to Repository,	4
Daniel Sprigg, Esq.—one years do.	2
Franklin Anderson, Esq.—one do.	2
Carried forward,	— \$41

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$41
Mangohick Union Colonization Society, King William county, Va.		
per W. Gwathmey, Esq. Treasurer,	30	
Ohio State Colonization Society, per Samuel Reynolds, Esq. Tr.	100	
Vermont do. per J. Loomis, Esq. Treasurer,	400	
Lexington (Va.) do. per a Lady passing thro' Wash'n.	40	
Auxiliary Society, Lynchburg, Va. per E. Fletcher, Esq. Treas'r.	100	
Do. Albemarle county, Va. per J. B. Carr, Esq. ...	10	
D. I. Burr, Esq. of Richmond, Va.	30	
Collections in Lutheran Congregations in Shenandoah county, Va.		
per Rev. L. R. Hoshon,	5	
From H. W. Ripley, Esq. for the following collections, viz:		
In Presbyterian & Baptist congregations, by Rev. E. Roon,	6	30
In Ghent, by Rev. P. S. Wynkrip,	5	
Cogn. Society, Burlington, Vermont, by Dean E. Safford,	24	56
A few individuals in Connecticut, per Rev. O. Fowler, .	2	
N. Sharrieh, N. J. per Rev. Mr. Ludlow,	6	25
	44	11
From the Society of Friends, N. Car., per N. Mendenhall,	500	
Ditto, towards purchasing a vessel,	250	
	750	
Deduct loss on notes,	26	25
	723	75
Rev. R. W. James, Bradleyville, S. C.	20	
Juvenile Debating Society, Winchester, Va.	2	06
Collections by Rev. Rob. Henry, agent for the Society in Penn'a.	30	
Do. by do.	30	
Per Chauncey Whittelsey, Esq. Middletown, Conn. as follows, viz:		
Two female friends,	4	31
Proceeds of trinkets given by a Lady,	8	
	12	31
Collections in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster Parish, Ann		
Arundel county, Maryland,	6	
Do. in Presbyterian congregation, L. I. per Rev. U. Brown,	7	
G. Ralston, Esq. of Philadelphia, Tr. of Penn. Col. Sy.—as follows:		
Collections in Snowhill Church, Md. by G. A. White, ..	12	37
Do. in Mahoming congregation, Columbia county, Penn.	20	34
Do. in Presbyterian Church, Kensington, Philadelphia,		
per Rev. G. Chandler,	3	50
Do. from individuals, Cape May, N. J. per Rev. J. Kennedy,	3	
	39	21
Carried forward,	\$1,670	44

Brought forward, \$1,670 44

From Rev. N. Bangs & J. Emory, of New York, as follows:

Collected at Albany,	10 25
" Middleburg, Vt.	8 75
" Newburg,	9 50
" Hempstead,	2
" Leicester, Vt. ..	3
" Rhinebeck,	4
" White Plains, ..	17
" Frankfort, Va. ..	5
" New Rochelle, ..	4 30
" Mount Pleasant, ..	5 87
" Gloucester, Va. ..	4 50
" Saratoga,	2
" Dutchess,	2 15
" by L. Clark,	3 50
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	84 20
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A Chest of Tools, of various kinds, given by "a Mechanic of Springfield, Mass." value	60

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